

Adoptive transfer

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An abbreviated version of this protocol was published in Science Immunology in Jul 2022

Monocyte-derived alveolar macrophages autonomously determine severe outcome of respiratory viral infection

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Detailed protocol

Cells to be transferred were FACS sorted, washed with endotoxin-free PBS and resuspended at the desired concentration in endotoxin-free PBS, not more than 10k cells/mL. Neonatal (d0 to d3 after birth) *Csf2ra*^{-/-} recipient mice were anesthetized by isoflurane inhalation and subsequently injected intranasally with 10 mL of cell suspension (not more than 100k cells/mouse). Mice were then let age and used for experiment when they reached an age of 8-10 weeks.

The number of cells to be transferred was optimized to their engraftment ability: AM and FeMo were better than BMo in engraftment and therefore as little as 50k cells was enough to generate normal number of AM in adult mice; for BMo 100k cells were necessary to obtain comparable cell number in adult mice.

How to cite: (Readers should cite both the Bio-protocol preprint and the original research article where this protocol was used)

1. Piattini, F. and Kopf, M. (2022). Adoptive transfer. Bio-protocol Preprint. bio-protocol.org/prep1776.
2. Li, F., Piattini, F., Pohlmeier, L., Feng, Q., Rehrauer, H. and Kopf, M. (2022). Monocyte-derived alveolar macrophages autonomously determine severe outcome of respiratory viral infection. Science Immunology 7(73). DOI: [10.1126/sciimmunol.abj5761](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciimmunol.abj5761)

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